

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1945, on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District.

I am pleased to be able to state once more that the general health of the people of this district, as in the rest of the country, has been uniformly good.

The summer of 1945 saw complete success to this country after almost 6 years of total war. Certainly the physical condition of the community was far better than most of us envisaged when the war began; nevertheless the great majority of the Civil population were mentally and physically exhausted after the long strain they had been through; many urgently needing a good holiday but unable to get it. By the end of the year owing to world shortage of supplies and difficulties of transport there had been practically no improvement in the food situation; the severe rationing of the various kinds of foodstuffs remained on almost the same lines as in the latter part of the war. Our carefully balanced rations are dull, monotonous and uninteresting, but, I am happy to say, there is no evidence to suggest that the vitality and physical condition of the Community has in any way been impaired by them. Whilst in the rural area the fresh fruit and vegetables most people are able to obtain are a great boon, it will certainly be a great moral and physical stimulus to all when the amount and variety of the rations can be considerably increased.

Many of the schools in the district are now equipped with canteens, enabling the children whose parents wish it to have a good hot dinner at a very cheap rate. Undoubtedly this is a great benefit to many children; not only do they in many cases look better and put on weight but also do better work in the afternoons. I have visited many of these schools at meal times and have, in most cases, been well pleased with the food that is provided and the quality of the cooking.

1. Vital Statistics.

The figures in this report are compiled from the monthly returns I receive from the local registrars but do not include figures relating to non-civilians.

Area. The area remains the same, namely 143,030 acres in 69 parishes. The population is computed at 21,520. There has been a large and variable number of non-civilians quartered in the district, and with them a proportion of women and children.

The Rateable Value is £84,269 and £345 represents the product of a penny rate.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,155.

The Births (live) numbered 400, of these 201 were male and 199 female. The number of Births represents a rate per thousand of the population of 18.58. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.1.

The figure of 400 includes 28 illegitimate births.

The Deaths numbered 295, of whom 153 were males and 142 females; these figures represent a death rate per thousand of the population of 13.7 compared with a similar rate of 11.4 for the whole of the country. Of the 295 deaths about half were in people over 70 years of age.

The infant mortality in the district was 15, giving a rate per thousand live births of 37.5. The rate for England and Wales was 46 per thousand live births.

There were 46 deaths registered as due to Cancer and 83 to Heart disease. There was one case of suicide, and 3 deaths due to road traffic accidents and 11 to other violent causes.

2. General Provision of Health Services.

The staff in the public health department remained unaltered during the year. The work of the department tends to increase each year and will continue to do so. Having only one additional Sanitary Officer instead of two has meant that supervision in various directions has unavoidably suffered. It is to be hoped that with men coming out of the forces we shall be able to have a full staff of trained officials very shortly.

Laboratory Examinations are carried out by the Emergency Laboratory Service at Lincoln, this service has now become a permanency. The Clinical Research Association in London is also used on occasions by many medical men in the district.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances are unchanged but some of the latter are old and unreliable, and it is to be hoped they will soon be replaced.

Cases of infectious diseases are usually sent, when necessary, to the Isolation Hospital at Osgodby or the Grimsby Corporation Hospital at Scartho. Skegness Fever Hospital and the Boston Isolation Hospital are also used at times. It is frequently the case that one or other Fever Hospital has had to refuse admission because they have not the Nursing Staff to look after the patients; a most unsatisfactory state of affairs which is common all over the country but which I hope will soon be rectified.

The tendency is for more cases to be sent to Fever Hospitals and I look forward to the day when we shall have our own.

Midwifery and Nursing Services.

The County Council is the local supervising authority under the Midwives Act for the whole of Lindsey. Nursing services are unchanged. An increasing problem is the looking after of the old people when they get ill. Throughout the area there are many aged people living by themselves who when they are ill have no one to look after them. This problem, which has always been present to some extent, gets worse each year, and with the increasing proportion of old to young people will continue to do so. The time must come when steps will have to be taken to remedy this difficulty. It is a matter in which the Red Cross Detachments in the district might help.

Scabies.

This skin disease is now much less prevalent than it was in the early war years; but there are still more cases than there should be. Improved housing conditions, education etc., will, I hope, before many years stamp out this disease entirely. It has not been necessary during 1945 to have recourse to the special powers granted to Local Authorities by the 1941 Ministry of Health Order in Council. There are now no facilities in the Rural District for the disinfection of infected clothing, but these facilities can be obtained in neighbouring towns.

Venereal Disease.

I am pleased to say that no new cases of Venereal disease in the district were brought to my notice during the year. A Clinic for treatment of these cases is in operation at Skegness.

Diphtheria. Immunisation of Children.

Under the County Council scheme children under school age are immunised by the County Medical Officers, and those of school age by the local practitioners. During the year 183 children were immunised. 168 under 5 years and 15 between 5 and 15 years. 78.52% of the estimated number of children between the above ages in the Authority's Area had received immunisation on December 31st. 1945, as compared with 75.1% on December 31st., 1944, and 74.34% December 31st, 1943. The total number of children given protection since the commencement of this scheme up to the end of 1945 is 4091

There was one case of Diphtheria notified in the district during the year, a very mild one in an adult.

3. Prevalence of Disease.

With the exception of a sharp epidemic of measles in the spring and summer months there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during 1945. During this infection of measles 383 cases were notified by medical men, undoubtedly there were many more cases that did not call in a doctor. The outbreak occurred mostly in the younger children, many cases were of a serious nature but fortunately few cases had complications. There was one death.

The outbreak of septic throats and Scarlet fever that we had in 1944 did not recur in 1945; but there were several cases around Skegness and 4 schools had to be closed for this disease for a few days. Altogether 25 cases were notified, they were all of a mild type.

In one 24 hours there were four cases of acute Infantile Paralysis notified from Hogs-thorpe, and it was feared we might be in for a serious epidemic. Fortunately no fresh cases occurred. The Ministry of Health sent down an expert to enquire into these cases, but in spite of the most exhaustive investigation the origin of the trouble could not be detected. I am pleased to say all 4 children recovered.

There were 27 cases of Tuberculosis reported during the year, 21 of the pulmonary type and 6 non-pulmonary. This is about the same as for the past few years. There were 11 deaths from Tuberculosis, 7 of them of the pulmonary type. I hope the time is not far distant when all children will be tested by X-rays at regular intervals; undoubtedly many cases will be diagnosed at a much earlier stage than is at present possible and the disease stopped when it is most easily curable.

One case of Typhoid fever was notified, the first one for some years. The patient was in a very debilitated condition and unfortunately the diagnosis could not be verified by the Bacteriological tests before she died.

Influenza was prevalent to some extent during the early part of the year but did not (as was rather feared) develop to any great extent into serious proportions. There were 5 deaths attributed to this cause.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst Civilians.

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Smallpox | Nil | Nil |
| Scarlet Fever | 25 | Nil |
| Diphtheria | 1 | Nil |
| Typhoid Fever | 1 | 1 |
| Paratyphoid Fever | Nil | Nil |
| Puerperal Fever | Nil | Nil |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 3 | Nil |
| Erysipelas | 7 | Nil |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | 2 | 1 |
| Measles | 383 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 32 | Nil |
| Anterior Polimyelitis | 4 | Nil |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 2 | Nil |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | 21 | 7 |
| (Non-Pulmonary) | 6 | 4 |

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The first half of 1945 was a time of very low rainfall and the ground level of water was lower than normal. Many wells were dry in the early summer causing in numerous cases a great shortage of water for domestic purposes, and increasing the difficulties of farmers and milk-producers. The urgency of extending a pipe supply of water to many parts of the district was again appreciated by the Council.

Fen Area Water Supply.

The average daily yield of the Twentylands sourceworks during the year ended 31st December, 1945, was 176,000 gallons, and the average daily consumption of the Area was 179,871 gallons. The excess of consumption over yield being on the average 3,471 gallons per day. This deficiency was made up by way of the supply afforded through the inter-connection with the undertaking of the North East Lincs. Water Company.

The total volume of water passed through the Braygate Lane Venturi Meter was 65,653,220 gallons, and of this some 19,076,000 gallons were supplied to the Spilsby Aerodrome. It will thus be seen that the actual volume of water supplied to the Fen Area was 46,577,220 gallons during the twelve months. The population supplied by this scheme is estimated at approximately 6,000 and the average daily consumption is 127,608 gallons which represents 20.12 gallons per day for all purposes. This is an increase of nearly 1.7 gallons per head per day over the previous year.

The total number of applications dealt with during the year was 113, consisting of:-

- 38 Domestic Supplies
- 18 Metered Supplies
- 18 Field Supplies
- 20 Standpipe supplies
- 3 Special Purposes Supplies
- 16 Extension of existing Supplies.

113 Total

There were two extensions of existing mains under guarantee or repayment agreements, and these involved the laying of 750 yards of additional mains and ancillary works in the parishes of New Leake and Toynton St. Peter.

There were 346 metered supplies in operation at the end of the year, an increase of 16 over the year 1944.

Coastal Area Water Supply.

The coastal area continues to be supplied from the Artesian flow of the Mumby Borehole, and at the end of the year 364 applications for supplies to be afforded had been received by the Water Department. The total number received during the year was 272, and of these 231 had been completed as far as concerned the works to the boundary, and 162 supplies had been completed in their entirety and were in supply. The 272 applications received during the year 1945 consisted of:-

- 208 for Domestic purposes
- 39 for metering
- 6 Field supplies
- 2 Standpipes
- 13 Special Purposes
- 4 Extension of existing supplies.

272 Total

Some anxiety has been felt with regard to the sufficiency of the volume of water delivered under Artesian conditions to meet the requirements for the summer of 1946; in this connection the Council had taken steps to acquire a submersible borehole pump to enable the supply to be supplemented from the 6" pilot bore situated at the same site.

Generally.

Samples of the Fen and Coastal Water Supplies and also from the North East Lincs. Water Company and the Skegness Water supply have been submitted for analysis during the year and these prove that the water supplies in the District continue to be of excellent quality both chemically and bacteriologically.

The Council have given a considerable amount of time and thought to various proposals for extending water services to the District, and a considerable number of these proposals have now been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

A proposal to supply the Wolds area from the river Lymn has been submitted to the Council and has been approved in principle. A report upon such proposals is now awaited from the Council's Consulting Engineer.

5. Milk.

Cow's milk is a food of exceptional value particularly for the growing child. It contains a well-balanced mixture of fat, carbohydrate and first class protein; it is rich in mineral salts, especially calcium and phosphorous; and it contains important vitamins. On the other hand it is more often infected with disease-carrying bacteria and more likely to give rise to illness of a serious nature than any other common article of our diet. Hence arises the double problem of how to improve the nutritional status of the young without spreading milk-borne disease and how to abolish milk-borne disease without lowering nutritional standards. Milk should not only be plentiful and clean, it must be free from pathogenic bacteria also. There are many diseases that may be conveyed by milk, the most serious and common of these is tuberculosis. From 5 to 10% of all farms in this country are sending out milk containing tubercle bacilli. Accredited milk is as heavily infected as ungraded milk. Every year in this country between 1600 and 2000 people die from drinking milk infected with tuberculosis. Many thousands more require months of hospital treatment and are a source of misery and anxiety to their families and grave expense to the State. In the Spilsby District there were 4 deaths from this cause in 1945. The ultimate object is clean milk produced from disease-free herds and protected from human contamination. We are a long way from that ideal yet and there is no other immediate practical solution to the problem of supplying safe milk to the public but pasteurisation. Whether we like it or not the logic of the case is inexorable. Large dairy premises are now in course of erection and near completion situated close to Spilsby, intended for a herd of Tuberculin tested milk cows. An enterprise much to be encouraged and one which we hope will be followed by other milk producers.

Very few complaints were received during the year regarding the souring of milk, partly due to the cold weather of July, August and September. The labour shortage still looms to the fore as a cause of souring as also do the difficulties of transport and the deficient water supply to many farms.

During the year 1945, 20 persons were registered as cowkeepers and 19 premises as Dairies. 22 cowshed premises were altered in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order.

6. Housing.

The provision of a large number of houses is a dire necessity all over the District. Not only are they needed to provide accommodation for those without houses at all, but also many people are living in houses that do not anything like approach the standard which should be arrived at in the present day. Despite the very greatest efforts of the Council very little was accomplished in 1945 owing to the amount of red tape that hampers all endeavours and the number of Government departments that have to be consulted.

Permanent houses, prefabricated houses and aged persons bungalows to be erected in various parishes are in the scheme which the Council is trying to get on with.

Rural Workers' Cottages.

The Housing (Rural Workers') Amendment Bill, 1945, intended to increase the limits of grants which local authorities could make for reconditioning the rural workers' cottages, was a step in the right direction. This was necessary owing to the increased cost of labour, transport, materials and also the fluctuating high prices of property.

For some time it has been realised that only a limited amount of work could be done to reach the maximum limit of £400 allowed under the Rural Workers' Act as being the value of a cottage after reconditioning. I am sure that when the Housing Survey is completed and the records are available, there will be many cottages fully capable of being brought up to the required housing standard of fitness by means of additions and alterations.

In many cases it will not be necessary for the Council to demolish as it will be some time before this country will be in a position to overcome the housing shortage.

Under the Rural Workers' Act in the year 1945, the applications received and granted in respect of works numbered 3.

Croft 2.
Wainfleet 1.

Licencing of Housing Work.

As and from the 1st August, 1945, all local authorities were authorised by the Minister of Works to issue licences on his behalf, for all work which will add to the supply of housing accommodation.

From the 1st August, 1945, to the 31st December, 1945, 233 licences were issued.

A large number of these licences referred to the remedying of housing defects which it had not been possible to repair during the war years.

7. Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.

The war years had left many moveable dwellings in our coastal parishes in a sorry plight. So numerous were these buildings which were badly damaged through bombing, military occupation and neglect over a period of 6 years, that it was necessary for the Council to take strong measures to try and remove many of those creating unpleasant sights on this important part of the Lincolnshire coastal resort.

Excellent work was accomplished by the Moveable Dwellings Committee in supporting my Officers for enforcing the abolition of certain undesirable moveable dwellings, and at the same time imposing and enforcing the necessary conditions applicable to licensed camping grounds and moveable dwellings in respect of water supplies, sanitary accommodation, minimum distances between every moveable dwelling, provision of ash-bins, prevention of poultry and grazing of animals/ brought an ill assortment of moveable dwellings into the District, not for their own use, but solely to let these premises for holiday purposes at from £4. 4. 0d to £6. 6. 0d per week.

People renting these moveable dwellings had no conception of the limited room available. I have investigated complaints arising from overcrowded conditions due to the persons taking a holiday having hired these premises at an unreasonable sum and naturally expecting comfortable accommodation.

The section of the Public Health Act, 1936, governing the control of Camping Grounds and moveable Dwellings is very weak as regards control from a local authority's point of view. The Public Health provisions do not allow for effective control, because there is a certain period whereby land can be used for moveable dwellings without a licence, and, needless to say, this period is when the camping is at its height. Many officers would be needed to ensure that the existing nuisance clauses are not infringed and it is not possible for your public health staff adequately and effectively to control all these camping grounds.

It is to be hoped that legislation which, it is anticipated, will shortly be introduced in Parliament on this matter of moveable dwellings, will assist the local authorities to control properly and administer the camping grounds and moveable dwellings, and remove the difficulties known only to local authorities administering this particular section of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 1945, 40 land licences were granted to owners of the various sites at Ingoldmells, Chapel St. Leonards and Anderby. During the height of the season it can be assumed that the figure of two to three thousand would not be too high an estimation of the number of holiday makers likely to be using the licensed camping grounds in the Spilsby District.

From a public health point of view, much good work was done by the moveable Dwellings Committee and Officers, which, unfortunately is not always known to the public, but is taken for granted.

8. Scavenging.

Giving consideration to the Scavenging Services in the District one must have regard to that service which from an administrative point of view gives the most satisfactory results.

The time must come when the Council will have to consider direct labour in all the parishes at present served by private contractors, and also to abolish the existing special rates levied on these particular parishes which at present have a refuse collection service.

In April 1946 it is anticipated that the Council will possess a modern refuse vehicle with a special tank and pumping apparatus for the emptying of cesspools. The scheme will, it is anticipated, commence in the parishes of Chapel St. Leonards, and Anderby, and later, as the contracts with private contractors expire, extend to other parishes.

Scavenging by private contractors is carried out in the parishes of Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Hogsthorpe, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells.

Conversion of Earth Closets into Water Closets.

In an attempt to abolish as many earth closets and privy middens as possible a survey was carried out in Spilsby and Wainfleet All Saints.

The Council are prepared to contribute half the expense of conversion, if the submitted estimates are found to be reasonable. Unfortunately the question of labour and particularly of materials curtailed the progress towards the conversion of these unsatisfactory conditions. Arising from the survey the following facts were ascertained:-

SPILSBY.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----|
| Number of houses with (a) | pail closets | 90 |
| -do- (b) | vaults | 18 |
| -do- (a) & (b) | connected to main water supply | 36 |
| Number (a) & (b) | obtaining water from wells | 72 |
| -do- (a) & (b) | obtaining water from wells where the water mains are not laid or not available | 25 |
| Number of possible conversions | | 83 |
| Conversions effected | | 5 |

WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----|
| Number of houses with (a) | pail closets | 57 |
| -do- (b) | vaults | 23 |

Main water supply is available at all the premises (a) and (b) but conversions of premises with 7 pail closets and 2 vaults are not possible or reasonable due to the levels of the existing sewer not being deep enough for the drainage of certain premises.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of possible conversions total | 71 |
| Premises with pail closets being | 50 |
| Premises with vaults being | 21 |
| Conversions effected | None. |

9. Slaughter Houses.

No change has taken place regarding the Slaughter of animals for human consumption; the same being killed at the Government slaughter houses at Skegness and Horncastle.

Food condemned during the year.

| | | | |
|--------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| Beef | 499 lbs | Suet | 7 lbs |
| Pork | 64 lbs | Dates | 2 cwts |
| Cheese | 180 lbs | Milk | 17 tins |
| Butter | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | Tinned food | |
| Bacon | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs | stuffs (various) | 59 tins |

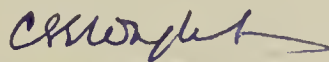
Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Rats tails. Number received during the year was 21,865.
Payment of £182. 4. 2d being made for same.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



M.B., B.C., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report on work done by Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1945.

- Total number of new houses erected during the year: 2
(i) By the Local Authority. -
(ii) By other Local Authorities. -
(iii) By other bodies or persons. 2 (temporary buildings)
1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.) 559 Includes council house & houses requiring building licences.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 571
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. 7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 7
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the proceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 6
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :-
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 75 (Includes works done resulting from the issue of Building Licences after inspection.)
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 36 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-
(i) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 6
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-
(a) by owners. 5
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:- (includes houses for conversion to water carriage system at Wainfleet and Spilsby.)
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 202
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
(a) by owners. -
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners -
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. -
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -
(3) No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings. -
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-
(1) No of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.
(2) No of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936. - Part IV. - Overcrowding.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| (a) | (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. | (Accurate figures unknown. On the completion of the Housing Survey a true record will be available.) |
| | (II) Number of families dwelling therein. | |
| | (III) Number of persons dwelling therein. | |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. | |
| (c) | (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. | |
| | (II) Number of persons concerned in such cases. | |
| (d) | Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved. | |
| Common Lodging-Houses | (No. registered under byelaws. | Nil |
| | (No. of inspections made. | Nil |
| | (No. of contraventions of byelaws. | Nil |
| | (No. of contraventions remedied. | Nil |
| Canal Boats used as Dwelling Houses | (No registered under Acts. | Nil |
| | (No of Inspections. | Nil |
| | (No of contraventions of regulations. | Nil |
| | (No of contraventions remedied. | Nil |
| Movable Dwellings | (No. inspected during year | 154 |
| Tents, Vans, etc. | (No. of nuisances therefrom abated | 15 |
| | (No. removed from district | 7 |
| | (No. in district | 40 |
| | (No. of underground bakehouses | - |
| Bakehouses. | (No. of inspections | 46 |
| | (Contraventions of Factory Acts | 1 |
| | (Defects remedied | 1 |
| | (No. on register | 30 |
| | (No. of inspections | 6 |
| Slaughter Houses | (Contraventions of Byelaws | - |
| | (Defects remedied | - |
| | (No. on register | 834 |
| | (No. of inspections | 475 |
| Cowsheds | (Contraventions of Regulations | 26 |
| | (Contraventions remedied | 22 |
| | (No. of milch cows in district | ? |
| | (No. on register | 820 |
| | (No. of inspections | 240 |
| Dairies and Milk Shops. | (Contraventions of Regulations | 9 |
| | (Contraventions remedied | 9 |
| | (Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year | - |
| <u>Unsound Food.</u> | <u>Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.</u> | |

| | Cattle excluding cows. | Cows. | Sheep & Lambs. | Calves. | Pigs. |
|--|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| No. killed (if known) | | | | | |
| No. inspected. | | | | | |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned. | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | | | | | |
| Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis. | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcass condemned. | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | | | | | |
| Percentage of the No. inspected infected with Tuberculosis. | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| Offensive Trades. | (No. of premises in district. | 3 |
| | (No. of inspections. | 19 |
| | (Contraventions of byelaws. | 1 |
| | (Contraventions remedied. | 1 |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Shops Act, 1934. | (No. of Shops inspected. | - |
| | (Additional heat or ventilation. | - |
| | (Additional Sanitary conveniences. | - |
| Wells. | (New sunk | - |
| | (Cleansed, repaired | 1 |
| | (Closed as polluted | - |

Area supplies: Croft, Friskney, Spilsby, Hundleby, Raithby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Markby, Well, Sibsey, Frithville, Carrington, West Fen, Toynton All Saints.

Water Supply. Public Supply: Toynton St. Peter, Halton Hologate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Old Bolingbroke, Langton, Mavis Enderby.

Percentage of houses supplied. Fen Water Scheme comprising parishes of :- Friskney, West Fen, Toynton All Saints, Halton Hologate, Little Steeping, Toynton St. Peters, Thorpe St. Peter East Keal, West Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet t. Mary, Croft.

| | | |
|--|----|-----------|
| Percentage of houses supplied at Burgh | 40 | per cent. |
| " " " " " Orby | 25 | " " |
| " " " " " Gunby | 21 | " " |
| " " " " " Welton | 45 | " " |
| " " " " " Croft | 20 | " " |

| | |
|--|---|
| (New cisterns provided | - |
| (Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc. | - |
| (Number of Samples obtained for analysis | |
| ((a) from wells | 8 |
| ((b) from public supply | 8 |

Any insufficiency and where

| | | |
|---------|--|------------------|
| Closets | (No of houses with privy vaults in district) | accurate figures |
| | (No. of houses with pail closets in district) | not available. |
| | (No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults | - |
| | (No. of pail closets repaired | - |
| | (No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles | 10 |
| | (No. of houses with water closets in district | 1620 |
| | (No. of water closets repaired | 5 |

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| Drains | (Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc. | 26 |
| | (" unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc. | 15 |
| | (Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected | - |
| | (repaired, etc | - |
| | (New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed | 6 |
| | (Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired | 1 |
| | (Drains reconstructed | 8 |

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| Sewers | (New length of sewer laid | - |
|--------|----------------------------|---|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Tanks, Filter Beds, etc. | (Alterations to sewage disposal works | - |
| | (Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells | - |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----|
| Cess- Pools. | (Cesspools rendered impervious | - |
| | (" emptied, cleansed, etc. | 15 |
| | (" abolished | - |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----|
| | (Rooms disinfected | |
| | (a) ordinary infectious disease | 21 |
| | (b) tuberculosis | 2 |
| | (Rooms stripped and cleansed | - |
| | (Articles disinfected or destroyed | |
| | (a) ordinary infectious disease | - |
| | (b) tuberculosis | - |
| | | |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| House Refuse. | (No. of covered ash-pits | 3784 |
| | (No. of uncovered ash-pits | - |
| | (No. of bins substituted for ash-pits | 7 |
| | (No. of houses using bins | 3339 |
| | (Is refuse removed by householders or by Public Scavenger? | |
| | (Public Scavenger at Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St Leonards, Hogsthorpe and Ingoldmells. | |
| | (How frequently is refuse removed from each house ? | weekly |
| | (No. of complaints of non-removal | 20 |
| | (Method of final disposal | Tipping |
| | (Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory? | yes. Pending improve- ment by Direct Labour. See M.O.H.'s report. |

(Total number of Nuisances during year :-

Nuisances. (1) Abated as result of informal action
by Sanitary Inspector.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| (2) Reported to Council | (Statutory notice issued | - |
| | (" " not issued | - |

| | After informal intimation. | After statutory notice. |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (Overcrowding | 1 | - |
| (Smoke | 1 | - |
| <u>Details of</u> (Accumulation of refuse | 10 | - |
| <u>Nuisances</u> (Foul pigs and other animals | | - |
| <u>Abated.</u> (Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water. | 3 | - |
| (Dampness | | - |
| (Yards repaved or repaired | - | - |
| (Other nuisances. | 7 | - |

Any assistants ? Yes - One.

